

Nursing Management in Critical Care Conditions
Assignment I (Block 1-3) (Tutor Marked)

Programme Code: DCCN

Course Code: BNS - 032

Assignment Code: BNS –032 /TMA -001/2019

Date of submission: July30th, 2019

Maximum Marks: 100

Note:

This Assignment has three parts – Part A, B and C

Part A consists of two long answer questions. Each question carries 15 marks

Part B consists of six short answer questions. Each question carries 10 marks

Part C consists of four objective type questions. Each question carries 2 ½ marks

Part-A

- Q1. a) Define the term Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD).
b) Explain its etiology and pathophysiology.
c) Describe therapeutic and nursing management of Patient with COPD.
1+2+4+8=15
- Q2 a) Enlist the symptoms of patient with Intestinal Obstruction.
b) Describe various causative factors leading to Acute intestinal obstruction.
c) Discuss the therapeutic and nursing management of Patient with Acute Intestinal Obstruction.
4+3 + 8=15

Part-B

- Q3. a) Define the term Flail chest. Explain its pathophysiology.
b) Enlist the symptoms of Tension Pneumothorax.
c) Describe the immediate Medical and Nursing Management of patient with Tension Pneumothorax.
5+5=10
- Q4. a) Discuss the Indication and contraindications of Thrombolytic Drugs/therapy.
b) Discuss the selection of Reperfusion Therapy in patient with Acute Coronary Syndrome.
5+5=10
- Q5. a) Enlist risk factors for Pulmonary Embolism.
b) Discuss medical and surgical management of patient with Pulmonary Embolism.
5+5=10
- Q6. a) Discuss the clinical manifestations of patient with Hepatic Encephalopathy according to different stages.
b) Explain the pathophysiology of Hepatic Encephalopathy using a flow diagram.
5+5=10

- Q7. a) Discuss the therapeutic management of Acute Pancreatitis including ERCP.
 b) Make a Nursing Care Plan for Patient with Acute Pancreatitis. 5+5=10
- Q8. a) Discuss the patho-physiological changes of Hypertensive Crisis.
 b) Describe its Collaborative Management. 5+5=10

Part-C

- Q9. Place tick mark (✓) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement. $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$
- i. Positive Homan's sign is when:
- Patient reports calf pain when dorsiflexed foot is kept in Supine Position:
 - Patient reports calf pain when the leg is extended
 - Patient reports abdominal pain in prone position when leg is abducted
 - Patient reports abdominal pain when leg is abducted to central point
- ii. The immediate management of patient with small bowel obstruction is :
- NPO and putting Nasogastric tube for drainage
 - Start oral fluids
 - Administration of Blood and Blood products
 - Start thrombolytic therapy
- iii. Condition in which ABG value of pH is 7.5, Bicarbonate is 30 meq/L is :
- Respirator Acidosis
 - Metabolic Acidosis
 - Metabolic Alkalosis
 - Respiratory Alkalosis
- iv. Important contributory factor to Pulmonary Embolism is :
- Hepatic Encephalopathy
 - Chest Trauma
 - Pneumonia
 - DVT
- v. In Hemothorax, the finding in auscultation are:
- Increased breath Sounds on affected side
 - Decreased Breath Sounds on affected Side
 - Bronchogenic sounds on both sides
 - Absence of breath sounds

Q.10 Match the statements given in column A with the terms given in column B. $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$

Column A		Column B	
i)	Proton Pump Inhibitors	(a)	Cardioplegia Soulation
ii)	Coagulation Abnormalities in Hepatic Failure	(b)	Reduces Acid production
iii)	Ringer Lactate with Potassium	(c)	Parentral Vitamin K
iv)	Rescue PCI	(d)	Parapneumonic Effusion
v)	Thorascopy drainage	(e)	After failed Fibrinolysis

Q11. Fill in the blanks. $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$

- a) The immediate treatment to be started in patient having asystole is
.....
- b) The first IV fluid of choice in Patient with Shock is
- c) The maximum amount of energy set in Biphasic Defibrillator is
- d) The condition where acute rise of Intrabdominal pressure occurs is
.....
- e) syndrome in critically ill patients is the cause of Upper GI
bleeding.

Q12. Write 'T' if the statement is True and 'F' if the Statement is false

- (a) Balloon Tamponade stops bleeding by applying direct pressure against bleeding vessel. (T/F)
- (b) The patency rate Internal mammary Artery is higher than that of Saphaneous vein. (T/F)
- (c) Alkalosis occurs in MI causing dysrrhythmias and conduction system disorder. (T/F)
- (d) Chest X-ray helps to precisely diagnose COPD. (T/F)
- (e) Orthotropic Heart Transplant is done when the donor heart is not strong. (T/F)

Nursing Management in Critical Care Conditions
Assignment 2 (Block 4-6) (Tutor Marked)

Programme Code: DCCN

Course Code: BNS - 032

Assignment Code: BNS –032 /TMA -002/2019

Date of submission: August 30th, 2019

Maximum Marks: 100

Note :

This Assignment has three parts – Part A, B and C

Part A consists of two long answer questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

Part B consists of six short answer questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

Part C consists of four objective type questions. Each question carries 2 ½ marks.

Part-A

Q1.

- a) Define Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (SAH).
- b) Discuss the Clinical Manifestations of SAH.
- c) Explain the different grades of SAH.
- d) Describe the Nursing management of a patient with SAH.

1+4+5+5=15

Q2.

- a) Define Thyroid Crisis and enumerate its precipitating factors.
- b) Discuss the pathophysiology of Thyroidism.
- c) Describe the Nursing management of patient with Thyroid Crisis.

1+3+4+7=15

Part- B

Q3.

- a) Explain Advanced Triage.
- b) Discuss the pre-hospital management of a Casualty in Emergency.

5+5=10

Q4.

- a) Define Status Epilepticus.
- b) Explain the diagnostic tests and Nursing Interventions for a patient with Status Epilepticus.

1+4+5=10

Q5.

- a) Enumerate the causes of Anaphylaxis.
- b) Explain the Clinical Manifestations of Anaphylaxis.
- c) Describe the Nursing management of Anaphylaxis.

2 ½ + 3 ½ + 4 = 10

Q6.

Describe the Management of Myasthenia Crisis in detail.

10

- Q7. a) Define Drowning.
 b) Discuss pathophysiology of Drowning.
 c) Explain the Nursing Management of Drowning. 1+4+5=10
- Q8 a) Differentiate Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) and Acute Stroke.
 b) Enumerate the warning signs of Stroke.
 c) Describe the Emergency Neurological Evaluation in Stroke. 2+3+5=10

Part-C

- Q9. Place tick mark (✓) against the most appropriate answer given under each statement. $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$
- i. Following are the signs of Increased ICP in infants **except**:
- a) Cracked Pot Sound
 - b) Sunset Eyes
 - c) High Pitched Cry
 - d) Fixed Dilated Pupils
- ii. Exclusion Criteria for Thrombolytic Therapy includes the following **except**:
- a) BP > 185/100 mm Hg
 - b) Serum Glucose < 50 mg /dl
 - c) Age below 15 years
 - d) Treatment with heparin within 48 hours
- iii. Renal Transplantation is contraindicated in which of the following:
- a) Advanced age
 - b) Patient who has poor cardiac status
 - c) Prior kidney transplant
 - d) Patient with Effective Diabetic Control
- iv. Major Burn is characterized by all of the following **except**:
- a) Injury greater than 10% of total body
 - b) Patient more than 35 years or less than 4 years
 - c) Burn on face , hands, feet or perineum
 - d) Medical history negative for chronic illness
- v. Spinal Anesthesia is one of the causes of :
- a) Neurogenic Shock
 - b) Septic Shock
 - c) Cardiogenic Shock
 - d) Anaphylactic Shock

Q10. Match the terms given in column A with the Statements given in column B. $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$

Column A	Column B
i. Mannitol 20%	(a) Talk and die category
ii. Homer's Syndrome	(b) SIADH
iii. Temporal Lobe Contusion	(c) Immersion Burn
iv. Hypotonic Hyponatremia	(d) Triad of Symptoms
v. Child Abuse	(e) Hypertonic Crystalloid Solution

Q11. Fill in the blanks: $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$

- Landmark of Acute Renal Failure is
- Insulin is inactivated when Blood pH is above
- Myxedema is characterized by dry , waxy types of swelling with abnormal deposits of in skin.
- More than 10 microgram/kg/minute of Dopamine causes.....
- Chloral Hydrate poisoning is associated with breath odour.

Q12. Write 'T' if the statement is True and 'F' if the Statement is false.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 2\frac{1}{2}$

- Fever can exacerbate ICP and increase threshold for Neuronal Death. (T/F)
- Current Studies show that steroid is the best treatment strategy for GB syndrome. (T/F)
- Kayexalate is a resin which releases potassium ions in exchange for sodium. (T/F)
- Amnion is a common biological dressing used for Burn injury. (T/F)
- SIRS (Systemic inflammatory response) results from MODS (Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome). (T/F)